

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
EASTERN DIVISION

ERIC BERNARD SHIELDS,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS,

Defendant.

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No. 4:06-CV-821-AGF

**ORDER AND MEMORANDUM**

This matter is before the Court upon the application of Eric Bernard Shields for leave to commence this action without payment of the required filing fee. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Upon consideration of the financial information provided with the application, the Court finds that plaintiff is financially unable to pay any portion of the filing fee. Therefore, plaintiff will be granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).

**28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), the Court may dismiss a complaint filed in forma pauperis at any time if the action is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. An action is frivolous if "it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). An action fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted if it appears beyond reasonable doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief. Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957); Jackson Sawmill Co. v.

United States, 580 F.2d 302, 306 (8th Cir. 1978).

In reviewing a pro se complaint under § 1915(e)(2)(B), the Court must give the complaint the benefit of a liberal construction. Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). The Court must also weigh all factual allegations in favor of the plaintiff, unless the facts alleged are clearly baseless. Denton v. Hernandez, 112 S. Ct. 1728, 1733 (1992); Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232, 236 (1974).

### **The complaint and supplement**

Plaintiff seeks monetary relief in this action against defendant City of St. Louis. Plaintiff states that he is filing his action in Federal Court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-11. The Statement of Claim reads, as follows: "Hardships with estate as being the known describe property being 4025 Peck, without utilities as being provided and hardship with City pursuant to the information concerning without the prior services and."

Although a pro se complaint is to be liberally construed, the complaint must contain a short and plain summary of facts sufficient to give fair notice of the claim asserted. Means v. Wilson, 522 F.2d 833, 840 (8th Cir. 1975). The Court will not supply additional facts or construct a legal theory for plaintiff that assumes facts that have not been pleaded. Having carefully reviewed the instant complaint, the Court concludes that plaintiff has failed to state sufficient facts to give fair notice of the claim asserted. The allegations are not short and plain, and even affording the complaint a liberal construction, the Court is unable to ascertain the nature of plaintiff's claims. As such, the complaint will be dismissed without prejudice.

In accordance with the foregoing,

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed in forma

pauperis [Doc. #1] is **GRANTED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion to appoint counsel [Doc. #4] and his motion titled "To Prevent the Invent of" [Doc. #6] are **DENIED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk shall not issue process or cause process to issue upon the complaint, because the complaint is legally frivolous and fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

An appropriate order shall accompany this order and memorandum.

Dated this 11th day of July, 2006.

  
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**SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**